

Sr. High Clarinet/Bass Clarinet Students

Lesson 2 (30 Minute Session)

1 - Warm up (5 minutes) Refer to Lesson One for warm up specifics.

- o Long tones
  - o Aim to hold notes even longer.
  - o Add crescendos and decrescendos.

2 - Technique (10 minutes)

- o Review Bb Major Technique from Lesson One. Try to Increase the tempo but remember... accuracy is more important than speed.

C (Bb Concert) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

C Major

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff is labeled 'Scale' and 'Arpeggio'. It shows the C major scale in 4/4 time, starting on middle C (C4) and ending on C5. The scale is written in treble clef. The arpeggio is written as a single note (C4) with a fermata above it. The second staff is labeled 'Thirds' and shows the C major scale in 4/4 time, starting on middle C (C4) and ending on C5. The scale is written in treble clef. The thirds are written as a single note (C4) with a fermata above it.

Etude

The etude consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time, written in treble clef. The first staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The second staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The third staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6.

## F (Concert Eb) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

The image shows three staves of music for the F Major scale. The first staff is labeled 'Scale' and shows the scale in both ascending and descending directions. The second staff is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the scale notes in an arpeggiated pattern. The third staff is labeled 'Thirds' and shows the scale notes in a pattern of thirds. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4.

## Etude (Study)

The image shows three staves of music for an Etude (Study). The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 12/8. The first two staves show a continuous eighth-note pattern, and the third staff shows a more complex rhythmic pattern.

## Chromatic Scale

The image shows two staves of music for a Chromatic Scale. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff shows the scale in both ascending and descending directions, and the second staff shows the scale in a more complex rhythmic pattern.

- When you practice your scales be sure to vary the articulations: all slurred, all tongued, slur two & tongue two, tongue two & slur two, slur three and tongue one, etc.

**For enrichment:** to advance your technique even more, play your scales in full range. i.e. For major scales, start on your lowest note (not necessarily the root or first note of the scale) and play to your highest note using the same key signature.

Always work with a metronome, aiming for accuracy first and then increase the tempo. Accuracy is more important than speed.

### **3 – Work on your repertoire (15 minutes)**

**Choose to practice what needs to be mastered; don't waste your time practicing what you can already do.**

Refer to Lesson One on how to approach mastering challenging sections.

Pick something from your band repertoire to practice.

Looking for more music to play? Check out [8notes.com](http://8notes.com) where you will find lots of **FREE** sheet music.

### **4 – Listening (5 minutes)**

- On YouTube, find examples of great players to listen to and *really listen* for the following: breathing, tone quality, articulations, musical phrasing, dynamics, etc. Great players to check out: Julian Bliss, James Campbell, Stanley Drucker, Michael Portal (bass clarinet).
- Listen to someone new!